THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893. Anbaerintian Ly Mail Post-Pate. PAILY, Per Mouth 80 50 bally, Per Years 6 00 PARLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year... 200
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year... 200
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Nonth... 70 WEEKLY, Per Year. Feetage to Foreign Countries added. THE RUN, New York City.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for bheation wish to have rejected articles returned. publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

What is a Protectorate?

We hear a good deal of vague talk about an American "protectorate" over the Hawallan Islands. What is a protectorate? We know what a State is, and what a Territory is, but protectorate is a strange word in the political nomenciature of the United States.

As far as we can make out, it means that the United States shall take the responsibillty without the power of governing the Sandwich Islands. If the Hawaiians get into a rumpus with England or Germany or France or Japan or among themselves, the United States will do the fighting and pay the piper. The protectorate seems to be somewhat too one-sided.

Or is the United States Government to pull the strings of an Hawaiian puppet show, setting up and pulling down Ministries and regulating them with an eye to the main chance? Is Washington to press the button on Honolulu just as Downing Street does for Cairo?

Let us either take Hawail or leave it alone. The protectorate idea is bosh. Carried out, it would involve us in difficulties without dignity. It would not give Hawaii the Government she needs, and, worst of all, it would give to the United States an impossible rôle. The protectorate is not a form of government practicable for us.

Cowardly Counsels.

Very naturally the Evening Post argues against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. That Mugwump organ is always opposed to any policy or procedure which expresses the American national sentiment and tends to strengthen it.

Hawalians and taking the Sandwich Islands foreign discontent and jealousy. "It is ands," says the Evening Post. "Yet the good will of foreign powers is itself a valuable possession, and should be taken into ac-

If the American people had listened to such cowardly counsels in the past, the United States would now be a dependency of Great Britain. From the foundation of this republic until now we have had to get along without the good will of England. Because of England's ill will we have had to fight two wars with that foreign power. We had to contend against it during our civil war, and the whole history of the United States has been marked by diplomatic controversies to which it gave rise.

velopment of the strength and dominance the pursuit the less probable is it that they

The question of the annexation of the or ill will, does not concern us, and cannot come. Only an exhibition of such timidity as the Evening Post displays could induce them to run the risk of serious opposition.

before Christmas.

It is safe to assume, however, that the British squadron in the Pacific has already received orders to hurry a force to Honolulu. The Admiralty some time ago resolved to strengthen that squadron. Toward the middle of November, Rear Admiral HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON Was apin its command, and fully a fortnight ago it was decided to send to Esquimault the battle ship Temeraire as a scagoing guard ship, and it was said that the Blake or the Royal Arthur would relieve the Warspite, Admiral HOTHAM's flagship. The orders to the Temeraire seemed to show a forecast of trouble, though whether from the Russians, in view of their recent captures of Victoria sealers in Behring Sea. or from Hawaiian affairs did not appear.

The Temeraire is a battle ship of 8.549 tons displacement, with engines of 7,520 horse power, giving her 14% knots. Her belt armor is eleven inches thick, and she carries eight heavy breech-loading rifles and aix four-inch guns in her main battery. her complement is 650 men. But as she is now, or was lately, in the dockyard, and her orders only contemplated being ready for the 28th of February, she is practically out of consideration at this time.

tons, 20,000 horse power, twelve guns, and 374 men; but being the flagship of the British North American station, under the flag of Admiral Hopkins, she would hardly be detached to the Pacific squadron. Indeed, it is now known that the Royal Arthur is to go instead as Admiral STEPHENson's flagship. She is a fine and fast cruiser, carrying twelve 6-inch rifles, with rapid fire mounts, besides one 9.2-inch iffe forward, and a good secondary battery. Per complement is 500 men. Her speed record is 191, knots, so that she would be of great value, not only in the Pacific, but hurrying thither. Ftill, as she is now at Portsmouth, and has yet to fit out, she could hardly reach Honolulu before the

latter part of March, by which time the fate of Hawaii may be decided.

Turning now to Admiral HOTRAM's squadrop, actually on the Pacific station. we find that at the latest accounts the greater part of it was still off the coasts of Chili and Peru, the Warspite, Melpomene, Champion, and Pheasant being in South American waters between Callao and Valparaiso. The Warspite is an armored vessel of 8,400 tons displacement and 10,000 horse power, which gives her 16% knots at the maximum, carrying fourteen guns and 470 men. She is the only armorclad on the station, and the only vessel equal to our Boston. The Melpomene is of 2,955 tons displacement, and carries six 6inch guns. The Champion is of 2,380 tons. has a battery of four 6-inch and eight 5inch guns, and her complement is 278 The Pheasant is a gunboat of 753 meu. tons, smaller than our Petrel, and has a speed of 13 knots or more, carrying half a dozen 4-inch guns and 75 men.

On the coast of Mexico, at Acapulco, at last accounts, was the Garnet, of 2,120 tons and fourteen guns, but of no great speed. At Esquimault were the Nymphe, of 1,140 tons and eight 5-inch guns, having about fourteen knots speed and a complement of 131 men; and with her was the Hyacinth, of 1,420 tons, 1,190 horse power, and eight guns, The Daphne, as has been said, was last heard from as having gone to the Fijis. She is a sister ship of the Nymphe.

This, then, makes up Admiral HOTHAM'S actual force, and it will be seen that, with the exception of the Warspite, it is not a very formidable array. British ships may be summoned from Chinese waters to Honolulu, as it is also possible to call upon our own Asiatic squadron; or vessels might be sent from Atlantic waters to Admiral Hotham, just as Gherardi's squadron, on arriving at Barbadoes, where it is expected a week hence, could be turned back to reënforce Admiral SKERRETT. But there is no likelihood that any of these movements will be made. The course probably to be chosen as most judicious is that of using only existing forces in the Pacific at the present stage of affairs, and simply as fleets of observation. From the facts just stated it will be seen that there is nothing to create uneasiness in the strength of the available British squadron.

The Opening of Parliament.

The work that will occupy the session of Parliament which opened on Tuesday was outlined in the Queen's speech and the ensuing debate. It is expected that the Home Rule bill will be introduced next week. Until its provisions have been discussed in detail by Mr. GLADSTONE, it may be well to reserve any expression of judgment, for the unofficial synopsis of them cabled on Sunday may turn out not to have been exhaustive. This is the more probable, be cause the advance report of the Queen's speech proves to have been defective.

Lord Salisbury, referring to the several features of domestic legislation suggested in the Queen's speech, seemed to think that none of these, except home rule, deserved consideration, because, as he assumed, the Government had no intention of pressing them. He will probably discover that this assumption is ill founded. No doubt Mr. GLADSTONE deems it due to himself and to the Irish Nationalists that the first measure put forward should be a home rule bill for Ireland. Nor is he likely to allow any other legislation to delay the passage of that bill through the House of Commons. But in taking for granted that the rejection of that measure by the House of Lords will compel an immediate dissolution of Parliament, Lord Salisbury may be reckoning without his host.

There was a significant passage at the beginning of Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech. He had noticed, he said, that with the continued growth of legislative arrears the eagerness of the country for vigorous legislation increased. He had, therefore, he said, decided to lose no time in satisfying this cagerness. This means, if it means anything, that should the Lords throw out home rule, Mr. GLADSTONE will not play the greater our courage and determination in game of his opponents by appealing forthwith to the electors on a single question, but | will consider it his duty to go on and try to carry out the other substantive reforms enumerated in the Newcastle programme and in the Queen's speech. The truth is that the Tories, while acknowledging the power of Mr. GLADSTONE'S oratory, continually overlook his amazing parliamentary dexterity. They suppose that his great age must impair his expertness and sagacity. The contrary is, in fact, the case, as they may find to their discomfiture.

Among the reforms proposed in the Queen's speech two are of capital importance to the masses of the people. We refer to the amendment of the registration laws and to the abolition of plural voting. At present the registration lists are compiled in July, and no one can be placed upon them unless he has resided for the preceding twelvementh in one place. If, after he has been registered, a workman changes his lodgings before a new list is compiled, he loses his vote. The practical effect of these regulations is, when the gen eral election takes place in June, as it did last year, that every workman who has not lived for the preceding twenty-three months in the same place is disfranchised. By the working of this unjust system scores, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of votes were lost last year by Mr. GLAD-STONE. He does not mean to suffer such a

ess again from such a cause. Plural voting, of course, means that a rich man can vote in every district where he possesses certain specified kinds of real property. The numerical value of the injury suffered by the Gladstonians from this cause is not so great as that inflicted by the registration provisions. But it is serious enough to justify the outery which it has provoked. The Tories will not venture to oppose openly the abolition of plural voting. but they will insist that the "one man, one vote" principle shall be enforced in combination with that of "one vote, one value." What they have specially in mind is the fact that many Irish constituencies are very much less populous than many English electoral districts and that consequently a man's vote counts for much more in the one case than in the other.

Addressed particularly to the Progressives of the Metropolitan District is the promise to introduce a bill giving larger powers to the Loudon County Council. On the other hand, the interests of the agricultural voters are deeply concerned in the projected measure for the creation of parish councils, to which the distribution of small allotments of land will probably be assigned. Then, again, the wishes of Mr. GLADSTONE'S supporters in Wales and Scotland are to be deferred to by certain suspensory bills, whose details are as yet unknown, but which are intended to cut short the growth of vested interests in the Church establishments in those two countries. This means, apparently, that vacant rectorships will not be filled. We observe, finally, that Mr. GLADSTONE will try to propitlate the temperance people, without too

bitterly offending the liquor interest, by a system of local option. Here, too, he shows himself an old parliamentary hand.

A Rotten Spot in Rapid Transit. We respectfully indicate to the Rapid Transit Commission the immediate expediency of dispensing with the services of Mr. JOHN M. BOWERS, whom it has unfortunately employed as counsel. In the disgraceful, if not absolutely infamous raid which the World is making upon the rapid transit interests of this community. Mr. Rowgus is its active and industrious agent within the Commission itself. He should be relieved from duty at once. The Commission cannot afford to retain him any longer. In fact, he should have been discharged long ago.

Neither the infamous World nor any of its hirelings should be permitted within arm's length of the deliberations of the Commission. Mr. JOHN M. BOWERS is the paid employee and attorney of the World. Put him where he can do the least harm.

The Next Harlem Bridge. We believe that the Department of Public Works is now having borings made in the Harlem River preparatory to building a bridge at Third avenue, to clear the river by twenty-four feet. Here is a splendld opportunity to establish the far-seeing policy proclaimed by Mayor Gilbor in his inaugural message. Build the new bridge with a permanent span, instead of with a draw. It will save \$200,000 to the municipality in construction; it will avert the regular charge of \$6,000 or \$7,000 annually for working the draw, and it will add millions to the value of property south or north of the river.

Shaped as New York is, long and narrow, a cross track like the Harlem River is like a ligature that chokes the circulation of the blood. When we contrast what the Harlem does toward increasing the value of a certain small area of property and what it does in the way of block ing the main pathway of traffle of a community of five millions or more of people, the stream appears as infinitely more of a curse than a blessing. Why shouldn't the comparatively trivial commerce of the Hariem be regulated with the same regard to the land travel as the colossal traffic of the river Thames There is not a drawbridge over the Thames

The Law of Libel.

We have inclined somewhat favorably in the past to some of the changes that have been proposed in the existing libel laws of this State. As we have continued, however, to reflect upon the transmutations that late years have wrought in the conduct of certain newspapers in this town and else where, we have reluctantly reached the conviction that it will not do to relax the severity of the law of libel.

So long as newspapers evince a tendency to construe liberty into license, to disre gard the sanctity of private life, to attack the rights of property, to foster anarchy, and to foment sedition and disorder, the law of libel had better be made more stern and restrictive rather than less so.

An Affair of Three Hundred Millions

Say that the underground railway lately proposed could be built for not more than seventy-five million dollars, and that some capitalists could be found to take the job of building it: what then?

At least four such lines are needed. A complete underground system would cost three hundred millions of dollars! To discuss such a proposition is financial folly It cannot be. Unless we can have more elevated railroads, we must remain in the state of benighted and oppressive poverty lu rapid transit that afflicts us to-day What a prospect!

Every Democrat respectfully salutes GRORGE GRAHAM VEST of Missouri. Contrary to instructions from the Legislature of his State he voted against the Anti-Option bill, "to preserve his solf-respect." but he did more than that. He made a conspicuous exhibition of a statesman ready to defend against the at tacks of noisy and demagogic folly a crucial principle of his party and of common reason.

What in the world was the poet TENNY son afraid of when he entered the presence of her Majosty Queen Victoria? A London weekly paper called the Queen gives a description, which we have no doubt is authentic, of the poet's emotions when he paid s visit to his sovereign at one time. "I lost my head; I was awkward; I cannot remember what she said to me: I felt I had made a blunder; I was glad when the trying interview was over. ' Thus he is reported to have spoken in deep tones, while declaring that, during the time he stood before royalty, he Majesty was calm, self-restrained, considerate In truth, Victoria's conduct seems to have been as dignified and admirable as TENNY-

What was the cause of the Laureate's mental confusion when he beheld the Queen of the realm? It would doubtless be easier for a loyal Englishman than for a native of the American wilds to answer this question.

Time was when the monarch of England bore the title of "Our Dread Sovereign," but that time is past, and Queen Victoria bears no title that is designed to inspire her subjects with dread. There was no reason, therefore why TENNYSON should lose his head when he went to Osborne. He might have paid all due homage to the majesty of England while yet retaining his reason.

It is with dignity, it is with zeal and gentleness, with bravery, meekness, and self-com mand, that Americans pay homage to womanhood, the glory of the world!

When the immigrants who arrive in this port are registered at Elila Island, they are asked to tell their occupation, which is inscribed on the record. We have looked over the record of the 374.741 who came here from foreign shores during the past year. The great majority of them were common laborors. miners, mechanics, and farming men; but s good proportion of them were devotees of the higher arts. Thus there were among them 660 musicians, mostly from Italy; 900 florists and gardeners, 72 architects, 431 professional cooks, and no less than 848 barbers. These are surely people who deserve to be welcomed to this country in the interest of art, science and the general welfare. While we have some room yet for earth diggers and other horny handed immigrants, we have vacant spaces of incalculable magnitude for first-class archi tects, and for musicians (if they are not organ grinders), for florists, for the best cooks, and for really skilled barbers from France.

A sanitary inspector learned that a man had been taken ill in a lodging house, and upon going to the place found that the man was so studd that he could give no account of himself and seemed to be drunk. It turned out, when a doctor was brought in that the man was stricken with typhus fever. Every physician is familiar with the fact that, in most cases of typhus, there is marked stupo throughout its course. The sufferer often lies in apparent somnoloney, and when aroused has a stupid, besotted expression of countenance. with a low, muttering delirium. An inex perienced person may endanger his own life by handling the sufferer as if he were drunk.

rather subject to occasional attacks of an epileptoid kind, and it was one of these at-

There are yet other diseases with symptoms resembling those of intoxication. Every po-

The chief obstacle to adequate reform now is the state of the revenues. In Government is already facing a serious deficit. How can revenue be spared by customs tax repeals or reductions !—Spring-paid Rep-Missas.

solves every problem. A revenue tax on tea. coffee, and augar will go a long way toward filling the bill. But if your statesmen are only disgulsed protectionists juggling with the Chicago platform, they can easily find obstacles enough. Ask HENRY WATTERSON and ROGER Q. MILLE.

of the sanitary condition of the city.

The President of the Health Department. who has all available knowledge of the daily experiences of the doctors on service, gives assurance that their reports are encouraging. and that there is excellent promise of the speedy disappearance of the disease.

which can nearly always, if not always, be prevented by the immediate isolation of those houses and quarters in which it breaks out, or to which its miasm has been conveyed. People who take proper care of themselves are reasonably safe from it, even when cases of it exist in their vicinity. Fortunately, it has at this time been kept within very narrow confines in a very few parts of our city.

pilgrimage to Jerusalem. There are, in these times, more pilgrims to Jerusalem from Russia than from any other country of Christen-dom. The devoutness, the passionate devotion of these pilgrims of the ancient Greek Sepulchre and other sacred places of Christianity is not surpassed by that of the ifestations of it are marvellous to be compelled to exercise some supervision of the leave any Russian seaport on the way to Jerualem unless they are provided with return tickots.

Americans whom one encounters in Palestine are there as curiosity hunters, or archieologists, or Biblical critics, or literary jobbers, or gobemouches, or globe trotters. The Rus sians whom one meets there are devotees, plous pilgrims to the places that are hallowed because JESUS CHRIST lived and suffered there: and their faith and awe while at these places seem to be not less absorbing or intense than the faith and awe of the Roman Catholic pilgrims who are always to be seen there.

great politica! achievements of the age. Through the formation of a Federation or a

put an end to those civil and international wars in which the republics have so often been involved ever since they won their inde pendence. Through it much might be done for the advancement of those great public obects in which the republics are interested. It would assuredly be difficult to draw up any scheme of federation that would be acceptable to those of the republics which are perpetually hostile to each other, or that would be acceptable both to the Spanish-American republics and to the great Fortuguese-American republic of Brazil. But we should think that it might be possible to overcome all difficulties under the leadership of statesmen of comprehensive mind, such statesmen as hold power at this time in several South American republics. We think well of the idea of a conference between the Presidents of these respected republics.

cle of agreeable flavor and wholesome, as they are cheap. We are particular about our no deceiving the proficient olive eater. The taste can dote.

The California olive growers have sent word here that they are about to ship a hundred barrols of pickled clives from San Diego to the

A great many of the California fruit raisers complain of the disfavor with which their fruits, including oranges, grapes, apricots, and peaches, are received in New York. The reason of this disfavor is that, along with ome pretty good fruits, they send us more that are poor. They can secure our favor by taking the pains to do so; and we can assure thom that, when they have secured it, they will all grow rich. We consume prodigious quantities of fruit in New York, and we would rather buy that which is home grown than that Imported from foreign shores.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

The Public Standing of Benjamin Harrison WARRINGTON, Felt 1.—Not a few of the fore-most of Republican loaders at the capital fully realize that power has departed from the party in every branch of the Government. Welcome or unwelcome, the future begins to ccupy their minds. Of course, there is no thought of giving up; but with them "prac tical polities" now is without shape or design. Mr. Blaine's death, removing as it does one of the most conspicuous figures of the past, has given rise to thoughts which naturally lead up to the question of the "coming man." The thought cannot be helped. It comes unbidden, and not a few welcome it. It is true enough that as soon as the smoke of one Presidential battle has cleared away plans for the next begin. One of the Republican leaders has very recently said this:

It follows logically from Mr. Harrison's position and the events which have shaped it. that he is at the present moment a caudidate

sition and the events which have shaped it, that he is at the prosent moment a candidate for the nomination four years hence. What Senator Quay said only a few days after the election—with what intent precisely no one will undertake to say—about Mr. Harrison being Cloveland's successor took lodgement in his mind, and is there to romain and be acted on henceforth. The Senator's words expressed exactly Mr. Harrison's idea and intention, which accord perfectly with his belief in his predestined fate. He supports this view and intent with Mr. Cleveland's course and history since his defeat in 1888. Why should not history as it records as to Harrison during the next four years? This is what Mr. Harrison asks himself. It is what he asked of a certain few others. It is what he asked of a certain few others. It is what holds possession of his mind."

The Republican who said this proceeded to add: "Mr. Harrison holds that, though he was beaten, he has not been condemned, the ability and purity of his Administration not denied, or his uprightness and parriotism questioned. He holds that the election was on a false issue—rather on a wrong presentation of the true issue—and as a lawyer he holds that had he a case in his hands so resting, it would he his duty to appeal. He holds that the verdict of 1852 will necessarily be appealed in 1898, and that an appeal with Mr. Harrison left out would be an absurdity. His peculiar intellectual characteristics admit of no other kind of reasoning as to himself in the future. An appeal from the verdict, which he assumes will be the settled purpose of the party, he contends cannot be taken and he not the candidate."

party, he contenus cumber of the candidate."
It is worth observing that in all discussion of Republican Presidential possibilities no "hero of the war" but Harrison is named, and there is not likely to be, for obvious reasons.

HANDS OFF, JOHN BULL!

This Republic Will Decide for Itself What It Will Do About Hawail.

From the Lockport Latty Journal. If your Uncle Samuel is to be deterred from assisting he helpless—to say nothing of getting a good siles for ilmself—simply because the British lion growls about it, he is a totally different individual from your Uncle Samue! of 1776 and 1812.

From the Syracture Evening Nesse.

As regards England, we have more paramount rights and should insist upon those rights being regarded just as they were one hundred years ago.

From the Westlington Post England's protests are not to be considered. We do Bot need Great Britain's approval in our national affairs, and, even if we did, that is the last thing we anara, and, even it we din, that is the last ining we should get where our advantage lay. Leave England out of the question, and let us consider only what is our profit and honor in the case. If England ventures to interfere or to throw obstacles in the way of our will and pleasure, let England look to herself. This country has grown since 1776.

Prom the Chicago Dully T-thune.

The question, reduced to the fewest words, is: Shall the United States annex the islands or shall England? To this question there should be but one answer.

From the Utica Marning Herald and Daily Gazette. Our Government cannot permit itself to be deterred by England, any more than it could "permit itself to be hurried" by Italy on another occasion.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The idea of waiting until some other power attempts to soire the islands is ridiculous. When that time comes the islands would go to the other power and our protest would be vain unless force be used. Now there can be peaceful annexation. Neglect of the opportunity would be the greatest blunder of the cen

From the Chicago Herald. Now or never for Hawaii and ascendanty in the Panific. Shall England have it or shall we?

From the Philadelphia Record. The right of the Sandwich Islanders to dispose of their islands, and the right of the United States to accept the proffer of sovereignty, cannot be disputed.

From the Hartford Courant. Washington, Jan. \$1.—There are some indication that the intervention of Great Britain in the Hawaiian matter may solidify the two parties in Congress in aupport of the policy of the Administration. There is a very resentful feeling that Great Britain should have chosen to intervene. One hears mutter-ings on every hand, and in both parties, that the Brit-

ah Government is eager to grasp every possession within ber reach, and that England now proposes to prevent the United States from acceding to the request of the Hawaiian Islands for annexation. England has just stolen the Gilbert Islands and she is

trying to steal Egypt. She is dividing up the islands of the South Sea with Germany without asking the con. sent of other nations, and now seeks, by bullying and threats, to siarm the United States so that Hawaii shall become a British dependency, and not a territory of this republic. if Great Britain shall succeed in so shaping the is

sues here that Congress shall become convinced that i will be called upon to decide only whether the Hr watian Islands shall become a British possession or a part of the United States, it is quite possible that the representatives of the two parties in Congress will unite to decide that beyond our borders there is bu one party in this republic; that the Monroe doctrin-shall be extended to the Pacific Ocean, and that no party in the United States will rensent to surrender to the bullying demands of Great Britain, or to yield those fair provinces of the l'acide to her cormoran

An Extra Session to Repeal the Sliver Law From the Buffalo Courier.

Mr. Cleveland's Administration from top to bottom will be emphatically in favor of repealing or suspend-ing the Sherman Silver Porchase law, and if the pres-ent Congress should fail to act on this aubject, there would be lively times in the near future. It is probable that an extra session of the next Con gress would be called, and a great parliamentary strug-gie would be the result. Mr. Cleveland is a conservaive man, but in amergencies he is also bold and full of

Things are apparently approaching a time when boldness and nervo will be demanded and justice-L.

Rapid Trausit. From Teras Side

Anybody who has been to London and had expe tence of the underground roads there will den hem as a pestiferous numance compared with ou elevated atructures. But the cilmate of London is mild and equable, with no such extreme changes as that of New York. What would become of the passengers on an underground road during the heated ter of July and August? These who have been subjected to the tortures of the Harlem Railroad tunnel in sumner weather can form some faint idea of what they would auffer underground.

Made by Asteroids in Collision.

From the Past-Express.

"Heimes's comet," said Dr. Swift, "will probably prove to be a bady formed by the collision of two asteroids. Their croits cross in that region. The discovery is one of importance in the scientific world."

Hawaii Shows the Way. From the Post-Express. When will Canada emulate the example of Hawati ?

Manhattun Waute to Bet \$500. To the Epiton of The Sux-Sir: Your correspondent Member of City Reform Cinb" (about have signed

himself "One of Parkhurst's Biossoms"), rays in one communication to Tue Sue, "50 per cent of thy communication to Tak Sex. "Mo per cent of city Reform Clab are voters." then conferes in to-day's (Tuesday's) issue that to win the wager he will see if his own statement is true.

This tity Reform Club member, erriam sep sapications expresses a wint to increase the bet to \$-00. I need to be the cept. (Now hear him grown). The wager to read, that the City Reform Club does not your inp per cent, of its members," and the last election to be the test, Mark my words, this is the end of they Reform Club's correspondence.

The " Doings" at St. Ignatius's. To the Epiron of The Sus-Sic. I was very much and

prised at to-day's article in Tur Sur regarding St. Ignating's Church. The Sur is always so careful and accurate I cannot understand how it wandered so far from the truth in the case. In the first place, "the doings there" are nothing new. We have find the same style of service for the par five years.

The use of canding has not been condemned by the Episcopal Church, and has been declared togal by the highest court of the Church of England.

The selection were a classific of valid color (being spottagesius), not a "cope of dark green."

The prices time to the respic, after he smalled has communicated, to cive them an approprianity to do so communicated, to cive them an approprianity to do so the first of the or desire. Therefore the statement that the "kneeling people were not allowed to parana." is an error. rised at to-day's article in Tux Scx regarding St. Igna

Long Before a North River Bridge Was Thought Of, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser! The memory of winters passed long ago is revived by the Siberian weather which we lately have experienced; the good old times when we rode up town in the stage sleighs of Kip & Brown. when merry bells jingled on the Macomb's Dam road, and ice formed, occasionally, a natural bridge over the East River. I remember when snow was piled up throughout the length of the middle of Broadway so high that it obstructed the view across the street from

the first story windows. In 1857 my firm dealt with B., a manufacturer of china who kept his account in a Williamsburgh bank. After luncheon, on a gold winter day. I started to have his several thousand dollars certified by his bank. as we did not want to use it otherwise. Leaving by the ferryboat at Peck slip, I arrived in good season to accomplish the object of my journey. The return was more difficult, how ever. Ice had accumulated in the East River. so that we did not reach the New York side until 10 o'clock at night. My partner had long been waiting in the office for me, expecting to use the money on that day, but finally had left in despair about seeing me again.

Some years previously I lived in the boarding house of Mrs. F., 54 Barclay street, and my best girl was in Bloomfield street, Hoboken. She was sitting in her father's parlor on a fine winter evening waiting for me to take her to the firemen's ball, where I had been rash enough to invite her. Not minding the warning of my friends, I started in my swallow tail" on regulation time, by the Chancellor Livingston, but did not get far before we were stuck fast in masses of ice. The assistance some of the deck hands finally allowed themselves to be lowered by ropes, with lanterns in one hand and shovels in the other to remove the obstruction from the blades of our paddles. By heroic efforts they finally succeeded so as to be able to move. We effect ed a landing at Hobokon about midnight, and I met a reception from my lady as cold as the

I met a reception from my lady as cold as the ice was in the river. We arrived at the ball in time for supper, and the champagne soon revived our spirits; but I will never forget the worry of that long evening.

To travel up and down town in a snow storm was not a pleasant trip. Horses of the few lines of cars which existed soon were disabled, and to walk for any distance was hard work. Once I had to go from Robinson street to the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, when the snow had drifted many feet high, facing a cold northern wind. I was more than two hours on the way, and nearly exhausted when I reached Reservoir square, which is now known as Bryant Park.

northern wind. I was more than two hours on the way, and nearly exhausted when I reached Reservoir square, which is now known as Bryant Park.

The persons who grumble because trains are crowded, and swear when they are behind time, have never had such experiences, or must have forgotten them. To cross the East River is no longer attended with the delay of the old times since the bridge is completed.

A similar structure over the Hudson is planued, and it seems strange that objections should be raised against building it; but there has been opposition to all the improvements which have ever been proposed. For examples we need not turn to the dark ages, when reformers were crucified and inventors hurned at the stake. In our own time De Witt Clinton was called an arrant fool because he wanted to connect the waters of our great lakes with the Hudson by his Eric Canal.

When the Cologne Minden Railway was first contemplated, my native town of Munster sent a delegate to Berlinin opposition. Post chaises were good enough for the old fogies who actually succeeded in diverting the danger to Hamm, a distant and obscurs village, which has since grown rich at their expense.

The opposition to the Brooklyn Bridge and to our clevated roads was hard to overcome. Fears that property would depreciate by the latter may in some instances have been realized; but many thousands have derived benefit where one has been injured. The clevated roads have developed the northern portion of the city and created values which would have harely existed without them.

The opposition to the New Jersey bridge originated in the fear of some land owners on the west side that they may be ruined. Their leader was formerly known as a genial gentleman of leisure; this scheme spoiled his temper. He happens to own more sixty-thousand dollar houses in that neighborhood than the public is ready to buy just at present. The bridge must be to blame for it; he worries about it constantly. In his dreams he sees snorting engines pass from Jersey over a huge str

An Offer to Henry George's Disciples. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Matthew Marshall's article in to-day's Sun on the single tax and Anti-Poverty Society doctrine he stated a number of hard and truthful facts. The title to property, as I understand it, originates in some person getting, saving, holding, improving, and finally selling the right he has acquired, or leaving it to those whom he wishes to benefit after his death. This fact accounts for all the orchards cleared. fields, stone fences, buildings, and other improvements that we see in travelling through our country. Counting the cost of the first title nothing, the selling value of the property to-day would not pay the persons who made the improvements 25 cents per day for their work, and in some cases would not bring back half of the actual cash put in the buildings. and will not rent for a sufficient amount to pay the taxes and keep the buildings in re-

pay the taxes and acceptine various as pair. Still the Anti-Povertyites insist that the ownership of land is the cause of poverty. I claim that is because people are too lazy to work in some cases, and in some other cases are too ignorant, and in some cases too diswork in some cases, and in some other cases are too ignorant, and in some other cases are too ignorant, and in some other cases are too ignorant, and in some cases too dishonest to get credit.

I do not believe that one in twenty of these chronic agitators, and, mind you, I speak from large experience, could run any kind of business if it was given them free of cost. And as they especially attack the ownership in land, I make them through you this offer: I have a tract of land of about 100 acres within seventy miles of New York which is in the same condition as it was when the Indians left it. I will give this 100 acres, free and cloar, taxes paid, to any two public Anti-Poverty agitators who will go on this land and make their living with a family of not less than three each out of the land. The Sun to prescribe the conditions and be the judge.

My next offer is: I will give a clay bank of good clay to any ten agitators who will make bricks and pay their honest bills one year.

My next offer is \$200 cash and all a man can raise on a good farm, all fixed up, water in the house, good buildings; providing that if he does not raise enough to pay taxes, insurance, interest on improvements, he is to give me \$200 cash. The Sun to be the judge, he, of course, to leave things at the end of the year in as good condition as he found them.

I make these offers from a large experience in cooperative societies, Grangors, Sovereigns of Industry, Single Taxers, Anti-Povorties, and Knights of Iabor. There is no law preventing these people from forming corporations for railroads, banks, mining, manufacturing, building, or land owning, except ignorance and laziness. Yours, &c.,

New Your, Jan. 31, 1883.

From Judge.

Minute-Capt. Foster has never paid me any attention before, but he danced with me four times last night. Maui-Oh, well, it was a charity ball, you re-

At the Charity Bull,

The Limit of Its Longevity. From Life.

McGinnia-Thot's a moighty foine whiskey; how owld is it. Fat? Pat (pouring the last drops into his friend's glass)-Faith, Gi don't know; but it's as owld will they will hall

The Literary Bleyclist. I rom the St. James's Gaz te.

I'm a literary hieyelist—I skim the printress path Of dalliance with the muss of leather ease; I scribble in the massatures, and tas—a daily bath In the deep Pierian spring of journaless. thread poetic byways, and I scamper on the grass; I raitle down the philosophie hill. I failte down the philosophic hill.
I glance at art and sciences or the hedgerows as I pass
And I get a gitupes of thuckle, spencer, Mill. I've read a little Hegel, and of Kant a goodly slice, With a very clever summary of t'omite: And I look to edication to cradicate such wice That humanity regards with sourcases fonce

As for Plate, Ariatotic, and the rest of classic name.

1've read them all, of course, in Bohn's translation;
I cannot say I like them, though one cannot fout their force.
If one aims at being a man of education.

I'm the streaming admirer of the novel writer's art, And I take the greatest interest in his ways; I read him in three volumes, or the scrappy menthly And I chuckle o'er the critics that he slays. I'm very fond of interviews: a chance I never ichs Of geneting o'er the furniture and delf of some popular roundner, and my fondest hope is this To be "illustrated interviewed" myself i SUNBKAMS.

potentates resort to many such devices. -Some seedamen of New York are now selling building blants just ready to bloom at about the price which the bulbs brought last autumn when purchasers hid them away in dark cellars from six to nine weeks in order to obtain a sudden enlander of blossoms to mid

> —An experimenter has discovered that nasturiluma will live and flourish, but bloom sparingly, in a sunny apartment, where the temperature at night falls some times to or below the freezing point. It has been found, however, that those neutral tinted maturilums, a com-paratively recent triumph of floriculture, not only need more water than the ordinary maturilum, but also are much more sensitive to coid. One such plant was destroyed in a temperature that had no visibly intu-

> this country as the dignity and good manners of American workingmen. An Euglisman who found himself hard up in the far South and took to making orange boxes for a living, declares that his fellow rior education.

> and both members of the Driving Club. One owns the trotter Majolica, the other the trotter Sconer, and each is distinguished from the other, when named by third parties, by the addition of his horse's name. So well recognized is this distinction that even its subjects have accepted it, and official notices on the bulletin board of the cinb sometimes appear signed "Nathan Straus (Majolica)." or " Nathan Straus (Sconer)." as the

The main ground of this Mugwump's opposition is that by listening to the into our political system we should provoke not likely that any power would do more than protest against our annexing the isl-

count in every transaction of magnitude."

The respect rather than the good will of foreign powers is what we want. Whether they like our way of proceeding in the deof this republic in America is a matter of to account. We must pursue our natural career as it seems best to us; and the

will undertake to interfere with us. Hawalian Islands is purely an American question, and the sentiment of foreign powers regarding it, whether of good will influence the decision to which we shall

British War Ships in the Pacific.

Although for years the British have kept a vigilant watch on the Sandwich Islands. and have made Honolulu a port of call and of prolonged stay, it chanced that not a single war vessel of theirs was in that harbor, or, so far as is known, within a thousand miles of it, when Queen LILIUOKA-LANI was overthrown. The Daphne had been there in December, but only on her way to the Fijis, for which she had started

pointed to succeed Rear Admiral HOTHAM

with a good secondary armament, while The Blake is a fast cruiser of 9,000

> There are several diseases by which people may be suddenly prostrated, the symptoms of which may lead even policemen to suppose

that the sufferers from them are in a state of drunkenness. A very short time ago an offi-cer made a serious mistake in a case of the kind. He caught sight of a man who was acting queerly in the street. The man stag-gered, recled up against a lamp post, and then tumbled into the gutter. The officer rushed up to arrest the prostrate toper, who ooked like a respectable citizen. He ordered him to get up. tapped him with his billy, seized him, raised him to his feet, saw that he could not stand, and after much trouble had him in a station house. In a few moments the man spoke, looked around, stood straight, and came to a realizing sense of his situation ust in time to save himself from a night in a cell. The unfortunate man is an epileptic, or

tacks that the officer had mistaken for drunkenness. liceman ought to know something of them.

The principle of duties for revenue only

There is now reason for confidence that our health authorities have gained the mastery of the typhus fever which broke out here in December last, and which has proved fatal in only about seventy cases. In dealing with it they have been fully as energetic as they have always been for years past in times of danger from any contagious disease. The search for ases of it has been thorough; the isolation of sufferers from it has been prompt, and other precautionary measures have been applied with favorable results. Of course there is a great deal yet to be done for the improvement

Typhus fever is a disease the spread of who catch it, and by the sanitation of the

A very considerable body of English church people are preparing to set out upon a rite when visiting the Church of the Holy pilgrims of any other rite, and the manhold. So large has been the number of Russian pilgrims to Jerusalem in recent times that the Czar's Government has been pligrimages, and it will not permit pligrims to

Many of the Englishmen and some of the

The idea of forming a federation of the ten republics of South America, or of estab-lishing a Federal Council in which all of them should be represented, does not seem unroaonable or impracticable. It has been entertained by several of the ablest statesmen of these republics, and a number of projects in the interest of it have been drawn up. It was lavored by the late Mr. Blaing, though he was, of course, unable to take any part in pro-moting it. The carrying out of it would be in secord with the consolidating tendencies of our times, and would surely be one of the

Federal Council a great deal might be done to

We will tell the California olive growers that they can find a profitable market for their product in this part of the country, if they will send us good pickled olives, a relishable artiwell approved as those that are sent to us from Europe, or as those that were once raised at the Catholic missions in southern California. We have heard of California olives that are acrid, harsh, gross-grained, badly pickled, hard of digestion, and uninviting. Such olives cannot be marketed here, even if olives, and we know good ones at sight and through smell as well as by taste. There is olive is a superior dainty, over which a man of

New York market, and they say that they are the kind of clives which were grown at San Diego two centuries ago by the Spanish priests. Well. we wait for them. We shall look at them when they are here, and we may try them if they suit the eye. they are tip-top, we can promise the San Diego growers that there will be a big demand for them here, a steady demand. If they are first rate, we believe New York city alone will take all of ten thousand barrels of them every year. They must not be too dear for common folks, or for our Italian. Spanish, German, French, and Israelitish fellow citizens. The Israelites of ancient times were great olive raisers, and Moses himself said: Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all

Hoping the above correction may be of some service o you, I am A Panizatoxia or be legation's

SOME REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIMES.

-Mr. Cleveland's device of receiving his mail at place remote from his residence is an old device of public men overrun with correspondence. European

winter. Wise purchasers buy early, and get the pick of the buds. -A suit for damages has been brought by Lester Bennett, mail carrier on the star route between Weston and Norwalk, Conn. Bennett declares that ever since the first snowfall the highway between Weston and the Huribut street Post Office in Wilton has been blocked with snow, and he has had to travel nearly four miles out of his way every day, being thus put to extra expense, and delay having resulted to the United States mails. He has notified the Selectmen, but they have neglected to break out the roads.

hurs.

Nothing so much surprises Englishmen who visits

workers, mostly white mechanics, were all gentleman. They saw that he had been accustomed to a different mode of life, but all forebore to ask embarrassing questions, and, while none cringed before his evidences of former good fortune, all were respectful of his supe -Nathan Straus, partner in a widely-known general store, and Nathan Straus, wholesale merchant, are both residents of New York, both owners of fast horses,

-Alfred P. Robinson, the new Chief Justice of Delaware, comes from Georgetown, the ancient and somno-lent seat of Sussex, the most southern county of the State. The Chief Justice receives a salary of \$2,800 a year and some allowances for travelling expenses. Oddly enough, the Chief Justice, the highest court of Delaware, is not its presiding Judge. That dignity belongs to the Chancellor, an officer who ordinarily holds court all alone. The Court of Appeals fathers all the Judges of the State, five in number. The only other Judge in Delaware, except a Federal Judge, is the

Municipal Judge of Wilmington -One of Howard Pyle's seatales is inscribed to Al-fred Leighton Howe, a graduate of the Naval Acad-emy, now in civil life. The dedication was partly the result of friendship and partly of gratitude. When Ma Pyle was writing the book Mr. Howe lived in Wilming-ton, Del., and the two were friends. In the course of the story Mr. Pyle, who knows something of seamanship as of many other things, got his imaginary ship on a lee shore, and then found himself quite unable to bring her off consistently with ordinary rules of navigation. In this extremity he appealed to Mr. Howe, and the latter made some suggestions that enabled Mr. Pyle to go on with his story. In gratitude for Mr. Howe's friendly and timely aid Mr. Pyle inscribed the book to his friend.

-"Some persons," said a promenader, "seem inclined to make sport of the young man who carries his came by the middle with the head downward. My own impression is that it is a reasonable and sensible practice, Some people carry caues and umbrellas horizontally under their arms, and some swing them about thought-lessly to the danger and discomfort of others. There are many, however, who carry their canes carefully in a vertical position by their sides, and next to these, se far as the public safety is concerned, I should certainly class the young man who carries his cane by the mid-dle. There is little to fear from a cane so carried, for usually its head or crook is heavy enough to bring the cane on a line that is nearer vertical than horizontal, and it is almost certain to be carried steadily in one position and not flourished about."

—"The man who goes about with a shovel and a basket over his shoulder looking for a job at putting in coal finds less and less to do," said a citizen. "The coal wagons which have bodies that may be clevated and adjusted at almost any angle, and which are prehole, appear to be multiplying. But, of course, coal won't run un hill and when it is to be used above the first story it still has to be carried up stairs. But perflaring lower end big enough to fit right over the top of a coal waron, and provided at its upper end with an apparatus to exhaust the sir. Then when the tube is in the window and you're all ready, sip! and there you are: 'Coal delivered on the fourteenth floor withou

extra charge." Foreign Notes of Real Interest

The Government of Cape Colony is about to appoint a manent commercial agent at New York A Mussulman candidate is to contest for a seat in the Legislature at the next election in Cape Town. He is the first non-European candidate there since the Cape Constitution was granted.

together with professional drivers and guards, are to be taken to Chicago to ply between the principal hotels and the Exhibition there during the Fair. The Pope is anxious to bring into general use a severage and more ecclesiastical style of church music. He is opposed to the modern operatio style, and an alloca ion and an order on the subject are said to be in

preparation.

An official report just issued on the vital statistics of England states that the proportion of Jews in the A newspaper for the blind, the Wally Summary

printed in Braille type, and published in London, has just passed its thirty-fourth number. It has a consid-erable circulation, its success being evidenced by a recent enlargement of the paper. Gilbert and Sullivan have become reconciled, and a new Gilbert-Sullivan opera is to be produced in London next fail. Mr. Gilbert has already outlined the plot of his new work, and he has gone to Monte Carlo to join ir Arthur Sullivan for the purpose of settling details There was a failing off in the value of both the im-ports and exports of France during last year. The imports were to the value of 4,412,390,000 france, against 767.867.000 france in 1841, and the experts 8.562.

in 1891. An association for preventing the immigration of destitute aliens is vigorously at work in England. Is numbers several M. P.'s among its members, and at a recent meeting it was agreed to make special efforts to infinence Parliament, through each member individu ally, to take prompt legislative action dealing with the evil of pauper immigration. It is proposed to establish an eplicatic colony near

London where epileptics of both sexes can be em-ployed and properly cared for. The Lord Chanceller, Dr. Ferrier, Sir Andrew Clark, and many leading physicians recently addressed a public meeting in support of the plan. £10,000 is required to found the colony, and over £2,000 has been quickly subscribed. A former Methodist minister, now a clergyman in the Established Church of England, says that there is "a large and ever-increasing number of Nonconformists who seek ordination at the hands of English Bishops." and he suggests the formation of an ex-Nonconformist association "to formsh information to candidates."

and to do general missionary work among Noncom English fronmasters are astounded at the fact that the Cormons are sending steel into the centre of Eng-land at prices against which the native workers cannot compete. Steel plates and steel rods are coming tute England at prices which the Staffordshire and mid-England sired makers cannot accept except at con-siderable loss. German steel rods are £6 delivered, and plates at proportionate low prices. Low through Con-

tmental railway rates is the only explanation to far "General" Booth has so far succeeded in raising only some f10,000 of the f65,000 be wants to carry on his "Darkest England" scheme of social regeneration, though be has made remarkable efforts to secure subcriptions. Fomewhat acrimonious controversies have ino lately taken place between "General" Booth's aides and the officers of other charitable organizations oncerning alleged "underselling the market" by the "General's" people in disposing of the products of his "rescued" labor.

During 1802 711 scasels, aggregating 1,261,107 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom. Of this number thirty were war ships, aggregating 151,157 tons displacement. The remaining tid! vessels totalled 1,109,850 tons. The output of the year falls below that of 1891 by about 21,000 tons. In both years the pre portion of sailing formage was unusually high, amounting last year to over \$4 per cent., and in 1891 over 27 per cent, of the total production. The output of 1839 is the in-rest on record. Making allowances for estimated proportionate values of steam tonnage com-pared with sailing tonnage, the output of 1892 was 550,000 tons below that of 1840.

Not in the Same Bet. From the Chicago Nesse Report. The Parvenu—Are you fond of belles lettres?
The Chump—Belle Letters? Don't know.